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Car Fancy Michigan Potatoes, just unloaded. Will deliver in ten-bushel lots at 25c
They will be higher
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Fancy Evap. California Peaches, per pound, 8c
California Figs, large, per pound, 10c
California Raisins, large, per pound, 10c
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Japan Tea Siftings, per pound, 9c
Lipton Ceylon Tea, worth \$1, our price, 50c and 60c
All kinds of Teas at wholesale prices.
Hoffman House Java and Mocha, per pound (this is the highest grade Coffee and please every one), 35c
Crushed Java—a splendid drink—per pound, 16c
French Breakfast Coffee, per pound, 20c

MEAT DEPARTMENT

- All Meats Government-inspected.
Beefsteak, per pound, 7 1/2c
Boiling Beef, per pound, 4c
Pork Chops, per pound, 9c
Fancy Bean Pork, per pound, 8c
Beef Suet, per pound, 3c
Armour Cal. Ham, per pound, 7 1/2c
Armour Bacon, per pound, 10c
Leaf Lard, kettle-rendered, per pound, 12c
Dressed Chickens, per pound, 12 1/2c

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To Many Points
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**HALF FARE,
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Cincinnati, Toledo, Dayton, East Line, daily, 7:45 am
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NEW LOAN—
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INDIANAPOLIS 4 PER CENT.
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Will sell one or more bonds as desired.
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5 Per Cent.—Loans—5 Per Cent.
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Generally fair; possibly showers.

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Can't tell all the strong points of our Spring Suits here. It's easy to see them, though. One very strong line is our

Men's Spring Suits \$12
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They really have an \$18 look, and surprise even the most knowing buyers. In this line we show almost the whole thing in the new styles and patterns.

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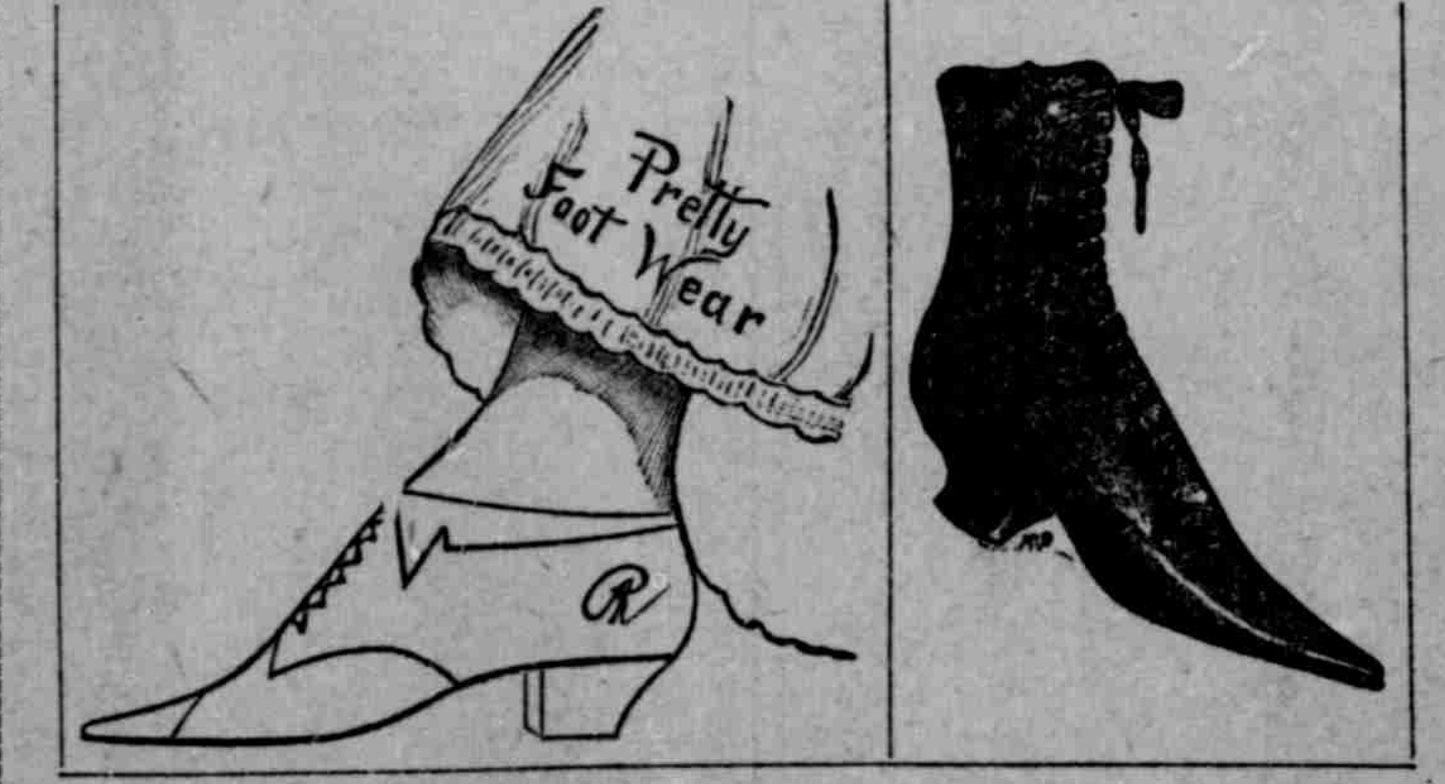
has not been accepted. This cigar is pre-eminently the KING of all 5-cent cigars in Indiana.

Absolutely long Havana filler and finest Sumatra wrapper.

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On sale by all first-class dealers.



FRANK H. CARTER, Druggist,
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Bottom prices on Patent Medicines, and everything else in the Drug Line.
A \$40 CIGAR
—FOR—
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POWER & DRAKE,
Distributors of Fine Imported and Domestic Groceries,
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The Sunday Journal, by Mail \$3 a Year

VON SCHRAEDER DEAD

COUNT VON KOTZE'S DUEL VICTIM
SUCCEEDS TO HIS WOUND.

Bloody Chapter Added to the Anonymous-Letter Incident That Has Scandalized the Fatherland.

CURE FOR TUBERCULOSIS

ANOTHER "SURE REMEDY" DISCOVERED BY A GERMAN PHYSICIAN.

It Is Called Antimicrobia, Is Composed of Ozone and Cod-Liver Oil, and Is Said to Have Never Failed.

POTSDAM, Prussia, April 11.—Baron Von Schrader, master of ceremonies at the Prussian court, died to-day, his death being the result of injuries inflicted by Count Von Kotze, formerly one of the court chamberlains, during a duel fought yesterday in the vicinity of Neues Palais at Potsdam. Baron Von Schrader was severely wounded in the abdomen at the time of the meeting on the field of honor, and his recovery from the injuries received was considered from the first doubtful, if not impossible.

The death of the Baron will undoubtedly go a long way towards reviving the great court anonymous letters scandal, which for years have furnished Germany, and, in fact, all Europe, with a series of startling sensations. The arrest of Count Von Kotze for participating in this duel with Baron Von Schrader has already been ordered, and he has announced his willingness to surrender to the authorities. It is also stated that the affair will be settled on by the Liberals as an opportunity for making an interpellation in the Reichstag, the claim being made that the authorities knew well that the duel was about to take place, but refused to interfere. If the matter is given an airing in the German Parliament, as well as in the courts, the names of persons high in social and political life in Germany, in fact, of royalty itself, cannot be kept out of the case.

The story of the arrest of Count Von Kotze, of his imprisonment on the charge of writing letters under the signature of "Wer Bin Ich" ("Who Am I"), accusing the Emperor of immorality, the account of the loss of the diary of Princess Charlotte of Saxe-Meiningen, the eldest sister of the Emperor, the flight from Berlin of Dr. Fritz Friedman, the counsel for Von Kotze during his eventful trial, have all been told before. After Von Kotze's imprisonment these anonymous letters were still received by royal personages, and this, taken in connection with other circumstances, led to the release from prison of the court chamberlain and his restoration, apparently, to royal favor. It has been repeatedly intimated that Emperor William has secretly intimated the sending out of whole-sale challenges to the accounts of Von Kotze. The Tribune recently threw out of court a suit for slander which Von Kotze brought against Baron Von Schrader. This suit brought immediately after the first of the duels between Baron Von Schrader and Count Von Kotze, in which both of the combatants received flesh wounds. The officers of the two regiments of cavalry with which Baron Von Schrader and Count Von Kotze are connected, after having constituted themselves into courts of honor and duly investigated the charges of slander which Von Kotze brought against Von Schrader, decided that Von Schrader was entitled to an acquittal. More than this, they declared that Von Schrader was justified in his remarks, and they appealed to the Emperor to dismiss Von Kotze from the army.

This verdict of the courts of honor was indorsed by Prince Frederick of Hohenzollern, the commander-in-chief of the garrison of Berlin. Emperor William, however, declined to ratify this verdict. Prince Frederick, accordingly, resigned his command, removing to Bavaria, and stating that he could no longer associate with Count Von Kotze. Other members of the nobility followed the example of Prince Frederick, and for a time there was a general exodus of princes from Berlin. Naturally, under the circumstances, interest will be centered in the punishment to be meted out to Count Von Kotze, because of his duel with Baron Von Schrader, and because of the unfortunate death of the master of ceremonies at the Prussian court.

Prospective French Duel.
PARIS, April 11.—Prince Sagan has challenged M. Hermant, author of the play "L'Amant," to a duel. The trouble grew out of personal reflections contained in the play, and that Prince Sagan took exception to comments made in this connection. Prince Sagan's seconds will be General Flandin and Count Dron.

NEW CONSUMPTION CURE.

A Young Physician's Discovery, for Which Much Is Claimed.
(Copyright, 1896, by the Associated Press.)
BERLIN, April 11.—Intense interest has been aroused in medical and other circles here by the announcement of a young physician, Erich Langeland, at the International Physicians' Congress at Wiesbaden to-day, that he has discovered a new remedy for tuberculosis, named Antimicrobia. Its principal ingredients, it appears, are ozone and cod-liver oil, applied by subcutaneous injection. In the experiments of the past five years, he explained, the greatest difficulty to overcome was that of keeping the ozone pure and easily available. Of the ninety cases of tuberculosis treated in the Moabit Hospital during the past year all have been cured. Professors Gerhardt and Znanor fully confirmed the foregoing statement.

From a high official of the Foreign Office it is learned that Emperor William, who arrived at Venice to-day, is greatly pleased with his Italian trip. The official said: "His Majesty is convinced that the dreibund is more than ever popular, both in Germany and Italy, and the numberless spontaneous tokens of sympathy evinced by the Italian people during the past fortnight clearly show that the dreibund has deep root in the nation's mind. Independent of any Cabinet crisis." The Emperor will return to Potsdam on April 29. After the return for \$100,000 marks with which to erect grand elevators as a relief measure for husbandry.

The Prussian government has sent the Diet an appropriation bill calling for the building of eighteen auxiliary railroads at a cost of \$5,000,000 marks and a bill calling for \$100,000 marks with which to erect grand elevators as a relief measure for husbandry.

According to official statistics nine thousand and six hundred and thirty-two Prussia and Pomerania are worth 114,700,000, 104,100,000 and 23,200,000 marks, respectively.

but it appears they are indebted 260,000,000 marks, 232,280,000 marks and 367,800,000 marks, respectively.

Some sensation has been caused by an anonymous author, said to be a well-known officer of the general staff, who has published in the Hanoverian Courier a sharp attack directed against the Emperor in a protest against pensioning army officers on massed. The author declares there are now as many officers in retirement as in activity. That too many tried and experienced officers are lost to the army and that no vocation in the whole empire to-day is as insecure as that of the officers from captain upwards, which is a widespread dissatisfaction in the army.

The big Bismarck monument at Rudebeck, Thuringia, erected by the German students, will be unveiled on May 23.

Prince Bismarck, in conversation a few days ago, said: "I have always thought, regarding our colonies, that we ought at first to secure the coasts first, by planting the Dutch in the interior. But we have too many little Cortezes and Pizarros, who wish to win laurels."

The National Zeitung announces the resignation of Dr. Peters as director of the Colonial Society, owing to the inquiry into his conduct while imperial commissioner in Africa.

An edict of the Secretary for the Interior, referring to naturalization, facilitates the reinstatement of former emigrants as German citizens, provided it does not conflict with their military obligations.

The Schoenland collection, one of the largest and most valuable German private collections of paintings, is to be sold on April 28 and 29. It comprises 230 examples of the early Italian, German and Flemish schools, including a genuine Rembrandt and many Teniers, Ostrades, Rubens, Vandicks, Titians, Veroneses and Cranachs.

The German exports to America for the past three months have increased, when compared with the same period of 1895—Berlin, by \$150,000, largely in clothing, gloves, etc.; Hamburg, by \$1,822,222. For sugar alone the increase was \$67,651. The exports from Breslau to America decreased \$75,000, and those from Chemnitz increased \$42,460. Chiefly in hosiery; Leipzig's exports increased \$98,283, when compared with the same period last year.

Americans intending to travel in Germany and Russia this summer are advised to obtain passports at Washington, as the new rules make identification indispensable before the passports are issued from the American embassies in Europe.

Labor day will be kept generally by the Socialists in Germany. A civil engineer named Endellon, of Urvellville, Lorraine, has been arrested on the charge of lese majesty, and will be tried at Leipzig.

WALLING TO SQUEAL

REPORTED AGAIN THAT HE WILL TURN STATE'S EVIDENCE.

Prosecution Claims to Have Evidence Showing What Became of Pearl Bryan's Head.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

CINCINNATI, April 11.—The story that Alonzo Walling will turn State's evidence at Jackson's trial and will afterwards plead guilty and receive a light sentence for helping the defense is again being circulated. There have been so many rumors to this effect that a reporter started out to-day to learn, if possible, what foundation they have. The prosecution has remained dumb as oysters whenever approached on the subject, but a Campbell county official who is close to the prosecution was found who substantially verifies the report. On promise that his name would not be given he said to-day:

"Alonzo Walling will undoubtedly be the big sensation of the Jackson murder trial. Not only will Walling be put on the witness stand in the Jackson trial, but he will tell the whole story of the killing of Pearl Bryan, implicating both Jackson and himself. It is understood, however, that the evidence will convict Jackson, the prosecutor promising in return immunity from punishment for Walling for turning State's evidence."

It is claimed first that the prosecution would never have consented to a severance of the cases had not some understanding been reached with Walling's attorneys, and, secondly, it will be remembered that Jackson's attorneys did not want to indicate whether they wished a severance or not, when Colonel Wallington, Walling's attorney, quickly arose and demanded a continuance much to the apparent surprise of Jackson's attorneys. These rather significant conditions of affairs, to which may be added Walling's serene manner all through the proceedings, at least give color to the story that he is to get out of a very serious predicament with possibly a short term in the penitentiary. It is understood that Jackson's attorneys are claiming that Jackson is aware of a plan of campaign and will make a strong effort to weaken Walling's testimony.

The Times fact is to-night that it is in position to state that when Jackson is tried the mystery of the disposition of the head will be cleared up. The prosecution has absolute knowledge and proof of where the head was secreted as well as by whom it was disposed of and the time and exact manner of disposing of it. When this is stated to the case will be complete. Colonel Nelson admits that he has this testimony, but in fairness to the prosecution he asks that the details be withheld from publication. Colonel Nelson says he does not desire to give the defense any more information than is necessary. For that reason the story of the disposition of the head will not be made public until the facts are testified to on the witness stand.

Colonel Nelson says he has received a number of requests from ladies for tickets to Jackson's trial. In every case he has declined to send them, because, he says, the trial will not be a fit place for ladies. The Colonel says that he will not mince words in his speech, and some of the language will be extremely harsh for ladies.

This morning Colonel Crawford, for the defense, and another batch of interrogators, who are to be in the courtroom, were seen. They are with regard to the reputation and character of Allen Johnson, the pugilist, Will Wood's reputation, at Greenville, S. C., Jackson's standing at college and the reputation of cab driver Jackson for truth and veracity.

Friday afternoon a bloody dagger was found in a watering trough near where Jackson was arrested. It is believed that the dagger belonged to Jackson. After a conference with Colonel Wallington, Friday, C. C. Shepherd, Jackson's attorney, decided to remain in the city and will work as an associate of Colonel Wallington in the trial.

Two newspaper reporters will testify that the attempt of the defense to break down the testimony of George Jackson, the colored coachman, Attorney Crawford, for Scott Jackson, will claim that the colored man did not pick up Scott Jackson. Attorney Crawford feels confident that he can prove that George Jackson did not pick up Scott Jackson.

and quickly remove his hat. Then the coachman went over to him and said: "This is the man."

Attorney Crawford claims that with testimony he will be able to show conclusively that George Jackson never saw Scott Jackson before the night he saw him at the jail.

WILL NOT AFFILIATE.

Musicians Decide to Hold Aloof from Other Labor Organizations.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Several controversies were settled at to-day's session of the National League of Musicians. The meeting was a stormy one and lasted seven hours without recess. The main contention was over the scheme to fix a uniform initiation fee of \$5 in all local societies for members entering from another society. There was a pronounced opposition, several radical speeches being made, but the counsel of the friends of the measure finally prevailed and it was adopted by a practically unanimous vote. Another warm discussion was precipitated by a proposed amendment to the league constitution forbidding the league to affiliate with any national labor organization. Speeches were made by some favoring the recent proposition of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, for the league to join that body. The motion for affiliation was declared unconstitutional by President Bremer. The rule was appealed from, and after a long controversy the scheme was discontinued, and the decision sustained.

RETURN OF WALLER

THE EX-CONSUL DOES NOT SPARE THE FRENCH IN HIS STORY.

Inhuman Treatment as to Food and Medical Attendance—Will Sue France for Damages.

NEW YORK, April 11.—John L. Waller, late United States consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, was a second-class passenger on the American liner steamer New York, which arrived to-day from Southampton. He stated to a reporter that he was released from prison in France on Feb. 20, exactly eleven months from the time he was sentenced at Madagascar.

Waller discussed his case at length, but said he felt confident of the ultimate justification of his actions. He inquired anxiously as to the health of his wife and family, who have been at Baltimore for the past two months. Mr. Waller said that while on the guard ship at Madagascar and during the passage to France, his treatment was simply inhuman, but that at the prison where he was confined in France his lot was no worse than that of ordinary prisoners. The food served lacked nutrition and he was obliged to purchase supplies outside, a concession granted by the prison authorities and for which he was very grateful.

After giving an account of his troubles in Madagascar substantially as told in an interview given from London one week ago, Mr. Waller said: "I wish to contradict the statement of the Secretary of State that there is evidence that I was well treated on the voyage to France. I was taken to the prison in Clairvaux Waller was taken violently ill and a doctor was summoned. Mr. Waller said that he was taken to the prison in Clairvaux Waller was taken violently ill and a doctor was summoned. Mr. Waller said that he was taken to the prison in Clairvaux Waller was taken violently ill and a doctor was summoned."

On being transferred to the prison at Nimes he became very ill again and nearly died. For a long time the doctor refused to attend him. The food here, too, was miserable, he says. Mr. Waller got a note from Emma Lyons, the French girl, saying his pardon could be secured if he admitted the validity of his conviction and relinquished all claims against the French government. He replied that he was maintaining his right to indemnity. On Feb. 20, 1896, he received notice that his pardon had been secured, but on the condition that he must not sue the French government through the United States government, but in the French courts.

Mr. Waller intends to go to Baltimore next Tuesday and to Washington. He will not disclose his plans, but says he will seek to recover his property in Madagascar and seek reparation from the French government.

THAT NEW YORK ROBBERY.

An Understanding Between the Young Price and His Sweetheart.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Officers to-day recovered from Emma Lyons, the sweetheart of Walter Price, the \$1500 of which the latter claimed to have been robbed yesterday as he was carrying it from the Astor Place Bank to the manufacturing establishment where he was employed.

Both Price and the girl have confessed. They had been living together for some time, and it is said that the girl was married, though not yet nineteen years old and had but \$10 a week salary. The satchel containing the money was found in the room where they met on the street by prearrangement and she took it to their room to await Price's coming.

WESTERN RAILWAY MATTERS.

Trouble Between the Colorado Midland and the Denver & Gulf.

CHICAGO, April 11.—A serious condition prevails in the passenger situation west of the Missouri river. It was hoped that the conditions would be improved by the cessation of the strife between the Denver & Gulf and the Atchison, but the demoralization seems to have increased since the fight was ended. The trouble now seems to be between the Colorado Midland and the Denver & Gulf. The rates most affected are those between Kansas City and Pueblo and Colorado Springs. Both roads, it is claimed, have stocked the market with their tickets, which are being sold at prices below the tariff. Both roads have made strong denials that they have in any manner manipulated the market, and a special meeting of the transmissouri committee of the Western Passenger Association will be held in short time to see if the trouble cannot be settled.

It was alleged to-day in divers quarters that the failure of the Western roads to reach an agreement on party rates was due to the indisposition of certain of the lines to themselves up to a strict maintenance of rates in connection with this class of business. Each road would gladly see all the business piled up, which it left up to take the business. The fact is that all business is dull at present, and each road is eager to get hold of it. There is not a road that would not willingly carry large loads at reduced rates rather than have it go to a competitor. That is said to be the only reason of the failure to reach an agreement on this party rate question.

B. & O. Officials Banqueted.

CINCINNATI, O., April 11.—The Baltimore & Ohio inspection party reached here to-day and were tendered a dinner at the Queen City Club by citizens. In the party were President and Receiver J. K. Cowen, Vice President and Receiver O. C. Murray, General Manager William M. Greene, Freight Traffic Manager C. S. Wright and L. H. Noonan, general agent at Indianapolis of the Central States Dispatch. President Cowen will return to Baltimore to-morrow night and the others by Wednesday night.

Negroes Driven Out of Town.

FLORENCE, Ala., April 11.—Several hundred negroes were driven out of town to-day. The negroes live in the suburbs where there are several cases of smallpox. This morning Sheriff Quarantined the negroes and sent them to work as usual. They were ordered back, and, refusing to go, they were sent with chains, revolvers and drove them back.

SEEK FIRM'S CHARGES

SPITEWORK AND UNFAIRNESS ALLEGED AGAINST MR. MORTON.

The Secretary Is Said to Have "Got Even" in His Usual Manner, but This He Vigorously Denies.

SUIT FOR \$100,000 DAMAGES

CHICAGOANS CLAIM TO HAVE BEEN LIEBELED BY THE "FARMER."

Scandal Growing Out of the Seed Contract—Nicasar Canal Commissioners' Report Criticized.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The recent closing of a contract for furnishing seeds for general distribution by the government has resulted in a filing of charges at the Department of Agriculture by Breslau, Goodwin, & Co., a Chicago seed firm, against Secretary Morton. The allegations are that their bid, though lowest, was refused because the firm had urged the passage of the resolution providing for the revival of the distribution of seeds, notwithstanding Secretary Morton's protest; that reports furnished by officers to the department, to Secretary Morton, to Senator Proctor, of Vermont, chairman of the Senate committee on agriculture, and to Mr. Wadsworth, chairman of the House committee, had been manipulated in order to show that the firm's seeds were below the standard; that Assistant Secretary Dabney had insisted on the company, in case it received the award, using the machines of the Brown Bag-Filling Machine Company, and that Mr. Dabney had decided against the company because of the refusal to do this. It was alleged furthermore that the Secretary and his assistants had falsely stated that the company had refused to put its name on the seed packets.

Secretary Morton said to-day that the Agricultural Department make an absolute denial of the truth of the charges, and say the award of the seed contract was based on the percentage of purity and germinative power of the seeds tested by the department last year at a time when there was no prospect of further distribution. Secretary Morton said that when he found a distribution of common seeds was required by law he called in Senator Proctor and Representative Wadsworth and asked them to go over the bids with him, and that, after careful and deliberate consideration of all the bids and of the records kept by the department, it was decided, Senator Proctor said, that the suggestion, to offer Breslau, Goodwin, & Co. of Philadelphia, a lump sum of \$100,000 to furnish the vegetable seeds, and L. L. May, of St. Paul, Minn., \$500 to furnish the flower seeds. The Landreth original bid was \$75,000, and the May bid half a cent per paper of seeds. The bid of the firm of Senator Proctor's suggestion had been adopted, were called in, the offers accepted and the contract awarded to the firm of the Landreth original bid was \$75,000, and the May bid half a cent per paper of seeds. The bid of the firm of Senator Proctor's suggestion had been adopted, were called in, the offers accepted and the contract awarded to the firm of the Landreth original bid was \$75,000, and the May bid half a cent per paper of seeds. The bid of the firm of Senator Proctor's suggestion had been adopted, were called in, the offers accepted and the contract awarded to the firm of the Landreth original bid was \$75,000, and the May bid half a cent per paper of seeds.

Secretary Morton added: "We will be only too glad to have the fullest investigation possible of the matter. The complaining firm might have articles of impeachment drawn up against me and brought up in Congress and the question tested to the end. The Landreth firm, which has been in business 14 years, and unlike the Chicago company, grew its seeds in the open field, bonds to submit to a deduction from the amount paid for seed in precise proportion to failure of the seed to come up. The standard tests. This is the first time in the history of the Agricultural Department that such a contract has been made."

Mr. John N. Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, Ia., counsel for the seed company, and Mr. Braslan, one of the firm, to-day retained Messrs. Worthington & Lerner, of this city, and instructed them to file a suit for \$100,000 damages for libel. The suit will be based on the published statement that the Northrup-Braslan-Goodwin Company "could not put their names on the packets as a guarantee of the worth of their seed. The libel bill will state that this charge is false and has injured the firm; that it has 15,000 acres of land under cultivation in the growing of seeds, and that at the time this statement was made the Secretary had the firm's offer to supply the seeds at \$100,000, and that the Secretary would permit its name to appear on each package."

COST OF ARMOR PLATE.

Senate Committee on Naval Affairs.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Senate committee on naval affairs held a session to-day for the purpose of considering the testimony which has been taken in connection with the armor plate investigation. The only definite conclusion reached was not to interfere with the Secretary of the Navy in making contracts for armor for the Kentucky and the Keokuk, but to allow them to be given to private firms as heretofore. The vessels are so far advanced in construction that any interference would cause delay in their completion, and this the committee is not willing to be responsible for. The question of future contracts, especially on the war ships authorized by the pending naval appropriation bill, is the cause of considerable concern to the committee. It feels that the price about \$200 per ton—which the government has been paying for armor plate is too high, but has not found a feasible way of reducing it. The investigations have revealed the fact that the cost of the manufacture of the plate averages about \$200 a ton. The committee makes the plea, however, that the work finished is not sufficient to keep them constantly employed, and says that the contracts running constantly for five or ten years they could reduce the price, but not otherwise. It is a state of affairs which the committee to consider the advisability of building a government plant. The advice of naval authorities has been, however, ever opposed to this course. As a consequence the committee is in somewhat of a quandary, but to allow these deliberations is not yet in sight. With reference to another branch of the committee's inquiry—that touching on the employment of naval officers by armor plate constructors—the committee will, in all probability, report a bill to give retired officers, active or retired, to accept such employment. The opinion of a majority of the committee appears to be that the custom is prejudicial to the interests of the navy.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

Chief Engineer Menocal Attacks the Special Commission's Report.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Lieutenant A. G. Menocal, U. S. N., the chief engineer of the Nicaragua Canal Company, appeared to-day before the House committee on commerce, which is investigating the question. Mr. Menocal submitted a statement, which was in the nature of a review of the report of the commission sent to the isthmus last summer. He said: "The company regards and has treated the project as a business enterprise, with a view to commercial requirements, technical success and financial result. The board entirely ignores two of these conditions, and considers it from the point of view of the public, and provides beyond commercial requirements of the present for demands that men have only nearly accounted for. Mr. Menocal said that the board had made a hasty trip through the territory, touching only here and there the route of the canal, and that it was convenient and it had only an imperfect knowledge of the physical conditions of the country and the same was already done. The plan of the company already done."

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